# BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

*Vol.* IV. *WEDNESDAY, March* 27, 1822. *No.* 46


### CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

## Treasurer's Sale of *Unseated Lands, in* CENTRE COUNTY.

Will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, the following tracts of unseated lands, for the Taxes thereon assessed, or such part of each tract as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes and Costs due. The sale to commence on the second Monday of June next, agreeably to the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, passed the 13th day of March 1815, &c. and to continue by adjournment from day to day until the whole are sold.

**P. Cambridge,**

Treasurer of Centre County

Treasurer's Office, Bellefonte, March 12th 1822.

### BALD EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

| Acres | Perchs. | Warrantees | Taxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 429 | 89 | Daniel Reese | $3 00 |
| 428 | 80 | Hannah Reese | 3 00 |
| 407 | 80 | Sarah Reese | 3 00 |
| 319 | | Thomas Reese | 3 00 |
| 407 | 80 | Thomas Reese, sr. | 3 00 |
| 407 | do | Jesse Evans | 3 00 |
| 407 | do | Susannah Reese | 3 00 |
| 424 | do | John Godfrey | 3 00 |
| 461 | do | Robert Irvine | 3 00 |
| 427 | do | David Evans | 3 00 |
| 424 | 120 | Charles Evans | 3 00 |
| 415 | | William Lane | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Isaac Lane | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Mary Lane | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Isaiah Davis | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Peter Dehaven | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Peter Dehaven, sr | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Cadwallader Evans | 3 00 |
| 415 | | William Elliot | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Ruth Elliot | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Joseph Roberts | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Joseph Taylor | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Caleb Lewis | 3 00 |
| 327 | 50 | Lindsay Coats | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Isaac Longstreth | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Richard Tunis | 3 00 |
| 415 | | John M'Calley | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Robert Ansley | 3 00 |
| 461 | 40 | William Gardley | 3 00 |
| 320 | do | Jonothan Willis | 3 00 |
| 415 | | William Gray | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Robert Gray | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Tho's Humphreys | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Christian Hahn | 3 00 |
| 415 | | William Hahn | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Susannah Hahn | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Elizabeth Hahn | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Peter Hahn | 3 00 |
| 415 | | William Gilbert | 3 00 |
| 376 | 120 | Samuel Beard | 3 00 |
| 380 | do | Joseph Kelso | 3 00 |
| 433 | 163 | James White | 3 00 |
| 403 | | Rebeckah Kelso | 3 00 |
| 428 | 80 | Charles Brice | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Martha Godfrey | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Joseph Igson | 3 00 |
| 415 | | James Bean | 3 00 |
| 415 | | John Warner | 3 00 |
| 415 | | Chambers Allen | 3 00 |
| 286 | | Henry Donnell | 3 00 |
| 453 | | Jesse Brooks | 3 00 |
| 137 | 80 | Henry Donnell | 67 |
| 431 | 40 | Robert Hamilton | 1 00 |
| 425 | | James Hamilton | 1 00 |
| 452 | 80 | Hannah Reese | 1 00 |
| 150 | | Joseph Richey | 2 00 |
| 222 | | David Ligget | 1 00 |
| 433 | 133 | Andrew Summers | 2 00 |
| 433 | do | Jeremiah Parker | 2 00 |
| 433 | do | Mary M. Wharton | 2 00 |
| 433 | 120 | Thomas Hall | 2 00 |
| 424 | do | Garret Cottinger | 2 00 |
| 411 | | Tho's P. Wharton | 2 00 |
| 433 | 120 | Phebe Waln | 2 00 |
| 433 | do | Samuel W. Fisher | 2 00 |
| 433 | do | Josiah Haines | 2 00 |
| 433 | do | Tho's T. Wharton | 2 00 |
| 400 | | Alexander Clay | 2 50 |
| 155 | | Andrew Epler | 2 00 |
| 429 | | David Reed | 6 00 |
| 435 | | David M'Kee | 6 00 |
| 444 | | Robert Gibson | 6 00 |
| 432 | | William Reed | 6 00 |
| 453 | | Samuel Barrickman | 6 00 |
| 420 | 120 | Samuel Scott | 6 00 |
| 420 | do | John Calhoun | 6 00 |
| 420 | do | John Dixon | 6 00 |
| 420 | do | Daniel Dixon | 6 00 |
| 420 | do | Daniel Smith | 6 00 |
| 412 | do | Alexander Johnson | 6 00 |
| 407 | do | John Cook | 6 00 |
| 355 | | Robert Brady | 6 00 |
| 420 | 120 | William Cook | 6 00 |
| 420 | do | Abraham Killinger | 6 00 |
| 317 | | Daniel Twells | 6 00 |
| 201 | | Joseph Ogden | 5 00 |
| 452 | 80 | Hannah Reese | 4 00 |
| 300 | | William Hoge | 8 10 |
| 301 | 120 | William Lyon | 8 10 |
| 425 | | James Hamilton | 5 78 |
| 431 | 140 | Rob't Hamilton | 5 78 |
| 158 | | Robert Curry | 4 00 |
| 415 | | Benj'n Black | 6 00 |
| 301 | | John Yerger | 2 00 |
| 415 | | Wm. M'Pherson | 1 00 |
| 219 | | John Hartman | 3 00 |
| 437 | | John Hartman | 6 00 |

### SPRING TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 421 | 128 | Eleanor Johnston | 7 40 |
| 435 | | James Johnston | 7 40 |
| 250 | 90 | William Grier | 4 00 |
| 400 | | Richard Malone | 15 00 |
| 323 | | Joseph Graisbury | 3 00 |
| 328 | | Arthur Ford | 3 00 |
| 305 | | James Armstrong | 3 00 |
| 303 | | John Reed | 3 00 |
| 305 | | James Monteith | 3 00 |
| 329 | | Standish Ford | 3 00 |
| 311 | | William French | 7 25 |
| 308 | | John Jones, jr. | 5 00 |
| 307 | | Charles Bonnell | 4 00 |
| 401 | 30 | Jane M'Gill | 5 25 |
| 150 | | John M'Kinney | 3 50 |

### LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 421 | | William Cook | 8 25 |
| 437 | | John Walker | 8 37 |
| 405 | | Peter Jones | 8 37 |
| 435 | | John Brady | 8 37 |
| 415 | | Thomas Grant | 8 37 |
| 383 | 80 | Aaron Levy | 7 81 |
| 300 | | John C. Waggoner | 10 0 |
| 350 | | William P Brady | 12 72 |
| 320 | 120 | Jeremiah Jackson | 10 31 |
| 434 | | John Cowden | 4 84 |
| 401 | 120 | John Brady | 4 75 |
| 373 | 40 | Isaac Richardson | 4 39 |
| 460 | 80 | Henry Berkey | 5 25 |
| 468 | 40 | Peter Benson | 5 25 |
| 403 | | John Kidd | 4 65 |
| 300 | | Wm. Hollingsworth | 3 93 |
| 300 | | Elizabeth Craig | 3 93 |
| 300 | | Thomas Leiper | 3 93 |
| 242 | | Gawin Hamilton | 3 51 |
| 366 | 69 | William Gray | 4 92 |
| 322 | | Thomas Hugh | 4 40 |
| 433 | 120 | Jeremiah Warden | 6 41 |
| 406 | 33 | John Housel | 4 82 |
| 414 | | Thomas Boyd | 4 75 |
| 218 | | Elizabeth Jones | 3 51 |
| 300 | | Benjamin Grage | 4 18 |
| 118 | | James Robb | 2 08 |
| 450 | | James Jenkins | 7 3 |
| 401 | | James Cummings | 4 69 |
| 414 | | William Brady | 4 75 |
| 400 | | John Tripe | 4 69 |
| 403 | | Thomas Carothers | 4 69 |
| 400 | | William Hammer | 4 69 |
| 427 | | William Boyer | 4 93 |
| 410 | | William Grant | 4 75 |
| 414 | | Thomas Boyd | 4 75 |
| 400 | | David Tripe | 4 69 |
| 405 | | Peter Housel | 4 69 |
| 238 | | Joseph Lublanc | 7 00 |
| 346 | | John Painter | 5 25 |
| 376 | | Charles Irvine | 6 57 |
| 320 | | William Wilson | 6 00 |
| 269 | | Henry Berkey | 12 07 |
| 343 | | Lawrence Paul | 13 31 |
| 337 | | Martin M'Crea | 13 27 |
| 354 | | Martin Waln | 13 84 |
| 358 | | Peter Witmer | 6 70 |
| 343 | | John Sill | 6 70 |
| 273 | | Jacob Wisert | 8 21 |
| 318 | | Richard Price | 5 75 |
| 315 | | James Mullen | 5 75 |

### HALFMOON TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | 22 | George Baldwin | 3 70 |
| 397 | 74 | Joshua Baldwin | 4 20 |
| 301 | 22 | Joseph Downing | 2 55 |
| 301 | 22 | Samuel Downing | 2 55 |
| 397 | 74 | Richard Downing | 3 05 |
| 405 | | James Fox | 2 00 |
| 400 | | Wm Limborn | 5 40 |
| 480 | | Josiah Lamborn | 5 40 |
| 695 | 77 | William Brown | 9 00 |
| 296 | 116 | Lydia Potter | 1 25 |
| 292 | 96 | William Hannah | 1 25 |
| 273 | | John Culbertson | 1 25 |
| 303 | 40 | John Hannah | 1 25 |
| 400 | | John Fox | 10 60 |
| 268 | 77 | Elizabeth Duffield | 4 00 |
| 143 | | Thomas Allibom | 2 80 |
| 421 | 143 | John Bough | 4 50 |

### HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 429 | 103 | Robert Irvine | 13 00 |
| 413 | 90 | Jeremiah Jackson | 13 70 |
| 433 | 115 | James Winters | 13 70 |
| 433 | do | Charles Winters | 13 70 |
| 433 | do | Samuel Winters | 13 70 |
| 388 | | Joseph Hiester | 13 00 |
| 396 | 21 | John Potter | 13 00 |
| 378 | 44 | Jeremiah Jackson | 13 00 |
| 209 | | John Barron | 6 56 |
| 140 | | Wm. Shirtliff | 5 18 |

## SAMUEL BLAIR,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Pennsvalley, Potter township, Centre County, on the main road leading from Earleystown to Kellers Mills, two miles from the former and one half mile from the latter place directly at the intersection of the Loop road with the above mentioned main road, where he intends carrying on the

**Spinning Wheel, Fancy Windsor, & Rush Bottom,**

*CHAIR MAKING,*

In all its various branches, together with house painting, and gilding.—From the experience he has had in this line of business, and by keeping the best of workmen, he will be enabled to keep on hand the best and most fashionable work, which he will sell at a reduced price for cash or country produce.

Pennsvalley, March 13th 1822.

## Turnpike Road.

Agreeably to a resolution of the board of Managers of the *Centre and Kishacoquillas* Turnpike Road Company, proposals will be received for making about *twenty two* miles of said road at the following places, viz

At the house of William Thompson in Kishacoquillas valley, on Tuesday the ninth day of April next, for about seven miles, commencing at Abner Reed's, and ending at the foot of the long mountain.

At the house of John Kerr in Pennsvalley, on the Thursday next following, for about four miles, beginning at the foot of said mountain and ending at Potter's mills.

At the house of Evan Miles, in Bellefonte, on the Saturday next following, for about eleven miles, commencing at Potter's mills aforesaid, and ending in Bellefonte.

A Committee of the board of Managers will attend upon the route a week previous to the days of sale, in order to shew the ground to persons disposed to contract for making the road.

By order of the Board,

PHILIP BENNER, *Prest.*

March 8, 1822.

## NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public in general, that in addition to his present stock of GOODS he is at this time opening a handsome and general assortment of

**Dry Goods &**

## Groceries,

suitable for the Spring season; which he will be enabled to sell at the lowest prices for Cash or country produce

**John M'Kee.**

Bellefonte, March 6, 1822.

N B. The highest price given for clean linen & cotton rags, bees-wax, tallow, Deers horns, ox and cow horns at his store.

## CAUTION.

Whereas we gave Samuel Osborne a promisory note for twenty one dollars. We therefore caution all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as we are determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JAMES BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN.

March 2nd 1822.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of *Phineas Davidson*, late of Halfmoon township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

JOHN P. DAVIDSON,
*Acting Administrator.*

Feb. 15, 1822.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of the late WILLIAM PETRIKIN are requested to make payment, and those having demands, to present them for settlement immediately.

HENRY PETRIKIN,
*acting executor.*

Dec. 3d. 1821.

## PROPOSALS,

*By George Getz of the borough of Reading, Pennsylvania*

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

**A COLLECTION**

OF ALL THE USEFUL

**PRECEDENTS**

IN THE OFFICE OF A

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Revised and corrected by a gentleman of the Bar.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

*A Complete System of*

**CONVEYANCING**

Embracing upwards of one hundred useful forms, as approved of and practiced by the most eminent conveyancers, the whole being intended to form a compendium of knowledge which will be found eminently useful in the office of every Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace and in the hands of every person who aims at being a correct & expeditious conveyancer; and every (as every possible care will be taken to render the work complete, and which the publisher flatters himself himself will supersede more expensive as many minor and imperfect works, which rather tend to perplex than instruct.

Besides other useful information there will be appended to the work:

1. A vocabulary, containing all the Latin Law Terms in general use, with their definitions.

2. A rule to calculate Interest for any number of months and days upon any given sum of money, in a manner entirely new, combining expedition with corretness, and capable of being understood in a few minutes.

3. A table showing at a single glance, the number of days from any day in one month to the same day in any other month.

### Conditions.

The work will be printed on the first quality writing paper, in quarto form, with entire new type, and will contain about 150 pages.

The price to subscribers will be 125 cents per copy, neatly bound with morocco back, and lettered.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

The work will be put to press as soon as 500 subscribers are obtained, and finished with all possible despatch.

Subscriptions are most respectfully solicited by the publisher, at his printing office and book-store, South Callowhill Street, Reading.

Reading March 2, 1822.

## NOTICE

The subscribers, having sometime since dissolved partnership, are anxious to settle up their business as soon as can conveniently be done. They therefore request those who are indebted to them to come forward on or before the 10th day of April next, and settle off their accounts, or give their notes for whatever ballance may be due. Attention is requested to this notice.

HAMMOND & PAGE.

Bellefonte, March 18th 1822.

## WANTED.

A good Sawyer, to take charge of the Philipsburgh Saw-Mills. Unexceptionable testimonials as to his character, generally, and of his activity and fidelity to his employers interest, will be required. Liberal wages will be allowed to a person so recommended. None else need apply.

PHILIPS, & Co.

Philipsburgh March 6th 1822

## LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are hereby informed that their notes and accounts are left with JAMES M. PETRIKIN, with direction to bring suits without respect to persons, if not paid on or before the first day of May next. Centre paper will be received in payment at PAR.

W BRINDLE.

Bellefonte, March 20, 1822.

## PARTNERSHIP

The subscribers having entered into partnership, make known, that they will do all kind of

*Carpenter Work,*

on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, and as cheap as possibly can be done.

JOHN BARR,
DAVID PRUNER.

Jan. 22d 1822.

## NOTICE.

Whereas Anthony Crotzer obtained a note for ten dollars and fifty cents from the subscriber, in an unlawful manner. I therefore caution all persons from taking a transfer of said note, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

THOMAS MOORE, jr.

Halfmoon township, Feb. 9th 1822.

**Justices and Constables Fee Bills, neatly executed, for sale at this office.**

## BLANK

FOR SALE AT THIS OF

Congressional Districts fixed


# THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

*WEDNESDAY, March 27.*


## Pennsylvania Legislature

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Tuesday, March* 19.—A messuage from the Governor, accompanied by the correspondence of the Secretary of the Commonwealth with the judges of the supreme court, &c. in relation to the holiday adjournment, was received and read, as follows:

*To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the request expressed in your resolution of the 4th instant, I transmit you herewith a copy of a letter which the secretary of the commonwealth, by my direction, addressed to the judges of the supreme court, the judges of the district court of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the president judge of the district court for the city and county of Lancaster, with copies of their several answers relative to the proceedings which took place on a joint resolution of both branches of the legislature, during the christmas holidays.

The resolution, containing a provision over which I had no constitutional control, I directed to be returned by the secretary of the commonwealth to the house of representatives, in which it originated, with my reasons for withholding my signature. Whatever doubts may be entertained by others on a question, whether the Executive, under existing circumstances, be bound by any obligation, official or moral, to disclose a correspondence like the present, which, if not confidential, may be considered rather of a private than an official character, yet it is my wish that the people should be acquainted with the whole "official conduct of their servants," and that not only the Representatives of the people, but the people themselves (who are the common constituents of us all) shall have a full view of all the measures of government in which I have participated, and of every Executive proceeding from the time of my inauguration until the present day, I feel a pleasure in having an opportunity afforded in making this communication, nor do I feel any reluctance to comply with the resolution of the House in this case, altho' common report is assigned as the only ground on which it was passed.

During the whole course of my political life I have made it an invariable rule to procure the best information, which my opportunities enabled me to obtain, on every subject upon which my duty called me to act In this case I was governed by the same principle, and I believe the present application is the first instance in which a chief Executive Magistrate has been called on by a legislative body to render an account, not of his official acts but of the names of the persons he may have advised with and the information he may have received to assist him in his deliberations on the propriety of acting or not acting on such cases as are brought before him

In new cases, involving constitutional difficulties, and in which the annals of the legislature furnish no precedents as a guide (and the case which gave rise to this correspondence being in my opinion one of this description,) the course of conduct I pursued appeared to me peculiarly proper.

The House of Representatives adjourned from the 22d of December 1821, until the 2nd of January 1822 a period of ten days. the Senate adjourned on the same day, to meet on the 26th of December, a period of only three days, on which day they met and continued their session by adjournment from day to day. This appeared to me sufficient evidence that the Senate did not concur in the adjournment of the House of Representatives, and that therefore the adjournment of that House for ten days without the concurrence of the other was not only not warranted, but expressly prohibited by the 16th section of the first article of the constitution which declares that neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other."

The dificulties presented to my view by this new state of things, gathered strength from the respect I have uniformly entertained for the opinions of the Senate, whose conduct on this occasion seemed so much at variance with that of the House Anxious to avoid the confusion inci[dent] to the be[lief] disagreement between th[e] respecting an importan[t] ing constitutional prin[ciple] fecting the best interest[s] ple, by bringing into doub[t] the legitamacy of the laws themselves, I was induced to apply to those whose age, knowledge, habits and experience had peculiarly qualified them for giving information; and on making this application to the judges I found myself supported by many examples furnished by the records in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. 'Tis true, that these records furnished no similar case exactly parralel, or exactly in point, because no similar case of adjournment had ever occurred, but they furnish evidence that the the practice of the Governor, submitting to the judges questions involving constitutional principles or legal difficulties, has been co-existant with the government itself

But were there no such precedents, I am not aware of any objection against the propriety of making an application of this kind, either on constitutional ground or that of expediency; and although it may be admitted that the judges are not bound to give any opinion on the questions submitted to them, yet I cannot perceive any good reason for their refusal, except in cases where their opinion might have the effect of prejudging a pending case, to the injury of either of the parties thereto.

What views the House of Representatives may entertain on this subject is not for me to anticipate, but I may be permitted to say, that thro' the whole of this business my conduct was governed by an anxious desire to preserve the constitution inviolate, and prevent that litigation among our fellow citizens, which inevitably would have ensued, had the laws been passed by an unauthorised Assembly.

I avail myself of this opportunity of repeating to the House the assurance of a singular disposition on my part, to cultivate (as far as it may be in my power to do consistently with a constant regard to the constitution, the laws, and the public interest) an harmonious intercourse betwixt the different branches of the legislature and the executive, at all times desirable, but towards the close of a long session particularly necessary to the beneficial dispatch of the public business, and the faithful discharge of those duties for the performance of which we have been elected by the people.

With respect I have the honor to be gentlemen, your most obedient servnt

JOSEPH HIESTER.

March 19th 1822.

*Department of State*
*Harrisburg. Jan.* 3, 1822.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, ESQ.

SIR—I am directed by the governor to submit through you to the Judges of the Supreme court, the following statement, with a request that he may be furnished as soon as they can by any means make it convenient, with their opinion on the various questions which appear to him as necessarily growing out of the proceedings of the Legislature in this particular instance The novelty of the case, the interesting considerations which it involves and the importance of its receiving a correct decision, will he trusts, be admitted as a sufficient apology for his thus so earnestly pressing the subject on your attention, and soliciting your opinion within so limited a period. It will be a relief to the governor if the constitutional difficulties which present themselves to his view, should appear to be not well founded, and that the proceedings of the legislature may not be considered subject to any legal constitutional objections. A similar application is made to the judges of the district courts in Philadelphia and Lancaster.

On the 19th day of December, 1821 the assembly passed a resolution in the following words, viz: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met. That the Legislature will adjourn on Saturday the 22d inst. and meet on Wednesday the 2d of January, at 10 o'clock in the morning in the State Capitol; and that the clerks of the respective houses, during the adjournment, be and they are hereby required to remove the books, maps, papers, &c. furnish the committee rooms, arrange the library, and perform such other duties as may be requisite to fit up the rooms in the State Capitol, intended for the reception of the Legislature, upon the day mentioned in the resolution."

On the evening of the same day, the resolution was presented to the Governor for his approbation and signature; and on the 21st he returned it to the house of representatives in which it originated, with his reasons for withholding his approbation. On motion the consideration of this resolution was postponed till the 2nd of January; and on the question on that motion being decided, the following resolution was passed, viz:

"Whereas by a resolution of both houses it was determined among other things to adjourn on Saturday the 22d instant to meet on Wednesday the 2d of Jan. next, which resolution was presented to the Governor for his approbation. And whereas the Governor has returned the said resolution without his approbation, stating that by the Constitution he has no control over the adjournments of the Legislature. And whereas we firmly believe that it is not in the power, even of the Legislature to give any control over their adjournments either directly or indirectly to the Governor, except in cases of disagreement between the Houses,

Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the adjournment agreed upon by the Senate and House of Representatives which is to commence on this day and end on Wednesday the 2d day of January 1822, is a regular, valid adjournment and that when this house adjourns it will adjourn to meet on that day.

On motion the said resolution was read a second time, and on the question "Will the house agree to the same?" it was determined in the affirmative.

The resolution being thus passed, the house of representatives adjourned to meet on the 2d of January, a period of ten days, without the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate adjourned on the same day to meet on the fourth day thereafter, at which time they met and continued their session by adjournment from day to day, till the 2d of January, when the house of representatives re assembled, and recommenced its legislative functions.

The following interesting inquiries appear naturally to arise out of these proceedings: What has been the effect of the adjournment of the house of representatives under the circumstances as stated? Is the assembly thereby constitutionally dissolved, how can it be reinstated? Can the two houses constitutionally re assemble and re-organize their respective bodies for legislative purposes? Or does their constitutional resuscitation require the interference executive under his constitutional power of convening the Legislature on *extraordinary occasions*? Does not the constitution invest the governor with the power, in the present, or in any case, to inquire into the constitutional organization of the Assembly of either House? In case the two houses re assemble and proceed to excercise their legislative functions (which is now the fact) would their acts be legal and binding, even if they received the governor's approbation?

The governor feels a reluctance in being thus constrained to appeal to the judges for their opinion, but as before remarked, he trusts they will see an ample apology in the importance of the first instance of such a case that has ever occurred, being decided agreeably to the fair construction of the constitution. And it will give him pleasure if the judges should be of the opinion that the adjournment of the House of representatives, without the concurrence of the Senate, has not been made in violation of the constitution, and that both branches can be continued in the excercise of their Legislative functions, notwithstanding any irregularity in the adjournment.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obt. and very humble servant.

ANDREW GREGG.

*Philadelphia, Jan.* 9, 1822.

SIR,—We have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter addressed to the chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the presiding Judges of the District Court of Philadelphia, on the important subject of which, we thought it best to hold a joint consultation.

Although we would not shrink from the discharge of any official duty, however delicate, or arduous, and should be disposed to go even beyond the strict line of duty, in giving our best advice to the Chief Executive Magistrate, in the construction of existing laws, whenever he should do us the honor of requiring it, yet we hold ourselves bound to look to the constitution of the commonwealth, before we undertake to give an opinion on the constitutionality of any proceedings of the Legislature, which have not passed into the form of a law. In that instrument, we find no provision warranting such an opinion. It appears to us, therefore, that we ought to abstain from assuming a station not assigned to us by the constitution, in which we must commit ourselves on points of the most momentous importance, that might afterwards be brought judicially before us.

We beg you, Sir to assure his Excellency, the Governor, of the high respect we entertain for him, and of our regret, that, consistently with what we conceive to be our duty, we cannot give an opinion on the questions which he has done us the honor of requesting you to submit to us.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity of assuring you, sir, of the great respect, with which we have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servants,
WM. TILGHMAN
THOS. DUNCAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JOS. B. M'KEAN,
BENJ. R. MORGAN.

*Andrew Gregg, Esq.*

Mr. Southerland moved to refer the message and correspondence to a committee.

Mr. Middleswarth observed that he would like to hear some reasons for the motion.

Mr. Southerland said the tenor of the messuage was to shew that the Legislature had acted improperly, and he wished the subject placed before the public in a clear manner. It went to implicate the Legislature, as as it would appear upon the Journal, his design was to put something there, on the part of the Legislature, by way of offset.

Mr. G. Moore was for referring the subject to the early attention of the next Legislature. It was trifling away the session to be acting in this manner.

Mr. Gilliland denounced the whole proceedings of the Executive as a conspiracy; and it was improper to remain silent under the gross imputations cast upon them.

Mr. Southerland said a few words in reply to Mr. G. Moore. And Mr Lehman made a remark upon the propriety of permitting the papers to lie on the table.

Mr. Todd hoped the reference would not take place. He thought the letter of Judge Smith as good a view of the subject as any committee could place upon the Journal.

Mr. Middleswarth could not imagine in what better shape the matter could be put upon the Journals, than it would be by the correspondence itself.

Mr Southerland wished the matter referred, in order that there might be a full understanding of the governor's message, accompanying the correspondence. It contained statements that were false, and he called upon the House to support its honor and dignity. The governor's message ought to be examined, and the result placed before the public. But if it was only time that was watned to consider the subject, he had no objection to withdraw his motion, giving notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The motion to refer was accordingly withdrawn.

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

On Tuesday last, the committee appointed by the house of representatives to fix the congressional districts of this state, reported a bill containing the following regulations:

| *Districts.* | *No reps.* |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia city & Delaware county | 2 |
| Philadelphia county | 2 |
| Montgomery & Chester | 2 |
| Lancaster | 1 |
| Dauphin & Lebanon | 1 |
| Bucks, Northampton Pike & Wayne | 2 |
| Berks, Lehigh & Schuylkill | 2 |
| Cumberland, Perry, Franklin & Adams | 2 |
| Fayette & Greene | 1 |
| Washington | 1 |
| Westmoreland, Indiana & Jefferson | 1 |
| Bedford, Somerset & Cambria | 1 |
| Erie, Warren, Crawford Venango & Mercer | 1 |
| Allegheny, Armstrong Butler & Beaver | 2 |
| York | 1 |
| Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre & Clearfield | 1 |
| Northumberland Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and M'Kean | 3 |

It is supposed by some of the eastern papers that flour will now demand a better price than heretofore, owing to the destruction of mills and mill dams, by the late fresh.

The brig Pocahontas, arrived from Canton on Saturday with a valuable cargo of teas and silks, has been 221 days on her passage. Captain Snow, late commander, died on the 6th of March of the scurvey, after being sick 65 days. The vessel was then commanded by G. W. Teel, a young man 17 or 18 years of age, who went out before the mast, and who deserves great credit for bringing the vessel in. Of the original crew which left Providence in the Pocabontas, but two have returned, G. W. Teel being one the remainder died of the scurvy.—When the Pocahontas came in, she had but three or four persons able to do duty. She was within 12 miles of Sandy Hook eight days ago, but was obliged to stand off. The body of captain Snow was brought in, and has been sent to his family in Providence.

*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Captain Taylor, of the ship Alexander, who arrived this forenoon from Lisbon, states that a ship of the line and six transports sailed from that place on the 18th of January for Rio de Janeiro, with 1200 troops on board.

V. A. F. Da Costa, Esq. secretary to the Portuguese Legation, arrived here yesterday morning in the ship Alexander from Lisbon.

*From the New York American.*

It is said in the English papers that Lord Byron has been recently amusing himself in writing a burlesque of Southey's vision of Judgement; and that he has also invited Mr. Leigh Hunt to reside with him at Pisa, where in conjunction with Mr. Percy B. Shelly, they intend to labor in support of some periodical work, for the benefit of their native land.

*New York, March* 12.

Captain Hathaway, from Laguira, informs that Porto Cabello was still in the hands of the royalists, and declared in a state of blockade. The market at Laguira was completely overstocked with all kinds of goods, and produce scarce; coffee $20; cocoa $23.

*From the New York Com. Advertiser.*

*Newark, N. J. March* 9.

"A mysterious stranger," came to the tavern of Stephen Roff, in this town, last evening, in a hired carriage from New Brunswick, and after suffering the most excruciating agony, for several hours, expired about half past ten o'clock. Every thing relating to him; his place of residence and family are involved in mystery. The driver who brought him from New Brunswick says he came there in the Trenton hack, the driver of which informed him that his name was LEWIS, and that he knew nothing more about him or his character; whence he came or whither he was going. On his arrival here, he was too ill to help himself, and in a very short time died, obstinately refusing to disclose any thing concerning himself. The physician who was called, says he died of an inflamation in the bowels, which were *in a state of mortification*. He was apparently about 40 years old, of a slender make, about about 5 feet 9 inches high, and had black hair and whiskers. He had no papers about him of any description, except 1400 dollars in bills on the bank of North America [Philadelphia] one of which was for $1000.—It is a strange and mysterious case, and the early publication of the circumstances of his death may lead to a discovery of his character. If he has left a family, it

if he was a conscience stricken victim of guilt, public good may be subserved by a disclosure of the foregoing facts."

The letter contains a Postscript, stating that it is ascertained that the name of the stranger was Lewis, and conjectures, from some circumstances that he belongs to New York.

## Bonaparte's Will.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the London Times, dated Paris, January 17, 1822:

"I send you an extract from the last will and testament of Bonaparte disposing of sums of money which he claims as his property, to those friends and servants who had followed him in his different changes of fortune—It is printed here and handed about privately, in the shape of a small pamphlet, but can neither publicly be sold, nor is it allowed to be copied into the journals. I have made inquiries about its authenticity, and have heard that no doubt need be entertained on the subject. Besides this testament, of which an extract is here subjoined, the Ex Emperor left a kind of political will, which speaks of higher things and disposes of larger sums. This latter document, which is in the possession of M. Dupin, has as yet been known to very few persons, and will for some time at least, be kept a secret from the public. In it the prisoner of St. Helena disposes of an almost imperial fortune of 40 millions of francs to public institutions, to particular classes, and for political purposes. It would be curious to learn how such a treasure was acquired, and Bonaparte does not conceal the fact. As Emperor he enjoyed a civil list of 24 millions a year; and out of this, by living within his income, he saved ten millions every year for the four years before his marriage. After his return from Russia, or during the Russian expedition, he ordered all those savings to be lent for the public service. This loan he reclaims in his will, and disposes of it in a manner of which I shall probably be able in a few days to inform you. After this, nobody need wonder that the Pope, on the discovery of America, thought himself entitled to the disposal of the western world.

## THE VICISSITUDES OF TRAVELLING.

Mr. John Joseph Harrison, came last year to Canada, from London, with an intention to settle, and soon after wrote to his wife to follow him. Owing to the sickness and death of a child she did not come as soon as he expected. He fell sick, but succeeded in reaching this city; and sailed for London the middle of October, apparently in the last stages of consumption—On this voyage he quite recovered his health; and on his arrival found that his wife had sailed for Quebec, where she arrived in September, and learned he had gone to N. York. She followed him to this city, but did not reach it till fourteen days after he had sailed. Destitute of friends and money, she appealed to the best feelings of some gentlemen here, who furnished her with the means to pay her passage in the Robert Edwards, to London; where she arrived in December, and found that her anxious husband had remained but one day there, having sailed for New York. He reached this place fourteen days ago. His wife immediately made the necessary arrangements to return in the Robert Edwards, in which she arrived on Sunday night. It is understood that he is in the city, and it is hoped that this notice of their "*perils by sea and perils by land*," may meet his view.

*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

The Chamber of commerce of New York have appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress for establishing a Floating Light off Sandy Hook.

## EMIGRATION.

We perceive that a society called the "British Union society" is now forming at Dorcaster, by a number of religious families, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural colony in the state of Illinois, in the United States. A general fund is to be raised by subscription for the purchase of land stock, &c; and a common store is to be kept, from which the colonists will be supplied with goods at wholesale prices. Religious teachers will be appointed, and the children will be taught useful learning. Many other regulations are proposed in the plan, with a view to ensure the success of the emigrants.

## LATEST FROM PANAMA AND LIMA.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday furnishes some advices from Panama as late as the 20th of January, obtained through the medium of two newspapers established there since the late revolution; one termed "the Gazette of the Independent Government of Panama;" the other the "Miscellany of the Isthmus of Panama free and independent." Thus the first fruits of liberty every where are the establishment of presses for the communication of information and the free expression of sentiment. They inform us that Lacerna, the late royal commander in chief at Lima, was in the mountains with a force not exceeding 2,000 men, weakened by desertion. At Lima forces were preparing for an expedition against Arica: and at Payta, troops were concentrating to reinforce Guyaquil, which would seem to be threatened by Lacerna.

At Lima every thing was in a happy train, and general St. Martin was fully restored to health. A royal fleet among which were two frigates, was at Panama, between the commander of which and the head of the new government a treaty for mutual convenience it seems, had been made. The probability of the arrival of the Chilian fleet is hinted. The ports lying between latitudes 15 and 20 south are blockaded; three large vessels of war have proceeded to cruise there. A copy of a letter from the bishop to the government is published "in the official paper, complaining of the establishment at Panama of a Lodge of the "*detestable*" society of Freemasons.—In an editorial article, however, the fraternity is fully defended; and the government in its answer very discreetly and respectfully declines to act upon a private denunciation, however the author may be venerable, and refers the matter to the public tribunals and the laws of the state."

The message of the President recommending the recognition of the Spanish American states, has produced a considerable bustle at Washington. Rumor says, according to a statement in the Washington Gazette, that Don Joaquin de Andagua is already busily employed in preparing a clamorous paper in the shape of a protest. In the diplomatic corps generally a strong sensation has been produced. That Spain should protest against the measure is natural: it is all she has left. Independent those states are: and independent they will be. In truth, the wisest policy for Spain would be to recognize them herself, as they might give to her advantages, from a similarity of language and customs, in her commercial relations with them, which otherwise she will irretrieveably lose; while an obstinate assertion of her former rights without the means of enforcing them is equally absurd and unanimous measure is hardly however to be expected. As respects the European powers, sooner or later, they will fall into the same measure. The trade of those rich countries is too inviting a subject not to be willingly sought for by the maritime powers by means of commercial treaties. So far as we have seen, the voice of the people of the United States cordially approves the decisive step taken by the President Monroe. Events have long led us to think the period had arrived when "the laws of nature and of nature's God" pointed the way to a new face of things in the former Spanish colonies as clearly as they did in 1776 to the independence of our country, and they decidedly merit the recognition of every just and honest people as the thirteen states did in their glorious struggle.

Gov. Paris, of Main, has appointed Thursday, the 4th of April next, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer in that state.

Gov. Brooks, has appointed Thursday the 4th of April, to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout the state of Massachusets

## Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 22nd of April next, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte—

A certain tract of land containing 59 acres and 79 perches, more or less situate in Haines township, Centre county, adjoining lands of the heirs of of Jacob Keen, deceased, and others.

ALSO,

A tract of land containing about 30 acres, more or less, situate in the said township, adjoining lands of A. Krumrein, and others.

ALSO,

A lot of ground containing one half acre, on which a Tanyard is erected, situate in the town of Milheim, in the said township, adjoining lands of James Duncan:

ALSO,

A lot of ground containing one half acre, on which a Still house is erected, situate in the said town of Milheim, adjoining lands of J. Duncan.

ALSO,

A lot of ground situate in the said town of Milheim, with a house thereon erected, and partly finished, adjoining lots of F. Miller and P. Bauchman, and

ALSO,

A house and two lots of ground, situate in the said town of Milheim, adjoining lots of J. Shenefelt, and others, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Keen.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, a certain house and lot of ground situate in the town of Aaronsburg, in the said county of Centre, being lot No. 121, in the plan of said town, and in length 200 feet, and in width 60 feet, adjoining lots of Martin Cronmiller and others, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in Execution as the property of John Moore, and to be sold by

**Jos. Butler, Sh'ff.**

*Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte,* }
*March 26, 1822.* }

## PROCLAMATION.

*Notice is hereby Given,*

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of Peace and the Orphans' Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 22nd day of April, next, at ten o'clock noon, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, within said counties, will take notice, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said Court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte this twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two

**Joseph Butler** *Sheriff*

## CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against receiving an assignment on a note given by me to Richard Sadler, about the year 1814, for $222; as the said note is duly satisfied.

WM. THOMPSON.

Halfmoon, March 23d 1822.

## Creditors Take Notice

That we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Centre for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said court have appointed Monday the 22nd day of April next, to hear us and our creditors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ANDREW WALKER, Jr
JESSE PACKER.

March 26th 1822.

## Administration ACCOUNTS.

Take notice that the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs legatees, creditors and all others concerned, and will be presented to the next Orphans court to be held at Bellefonte for the county of Centre, on Thursday the 25th day of April next, for allowance and confirmation.

1st The administration account of Matthew Allison and John Hannah administrators of, &c. of Matthew Richards dec'd.

2nd The administration account of Jacob Herring and Peter Neas, administrators of, &c. of Daniel Fryberger decaased.

3d The administration account of Jacob Keller and Andrew Kornman, Executors of &c. of George Kornman deceased.

4th The administration account of Adam Harper and Adam Shafer Executors, of, &c. of Tobias Pickle deceased.

F. B. SMITH, *Register*

Register's Office,
March 25th 1822.

## Bible Society

The fourth annual meeting of the Bible Society, of Centre county, will be held in the Court house in Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 9th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. G. LOWREY, *R. S.*

March 26.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of *James Dunlop* deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement to

J. G. LOWREY, }
JAMES HARRIS. } *Ex'rs.*

March 23d 1822.

## CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

That I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Centre for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the said court have appointed the 22nd day of April next to hear me and my creditors at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM BUCK, alias
WILLIAM MILLER.

## Treasurer's Sale of *Unseated Lands, in* CENTRE COUNTY.

Will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, in the county of Centre, the following tracts of unseated lands, for the Taxes thereon assessed, or such part of each tract as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes and Costs due. The sale to commence on the second Monday of June next, agreeably to the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, passed the 18th day of March 1815, &c. and to continue by adjournment from day to day until the whole are sold.

**P. Cambridge,**

Treasurer of Centre County.

Treasurer's Office, Bellefonte, March 26th 1822. }

BALD EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

| Acres | Perchs | Warrantees | Taxes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | | Rachel Reed | $6 00 |
| 202 | 30 | Elijah Weed | 3 40 |
| 400 | | Joseph Gainsborough | 6 00 |
| 400 | | James Glentworth | 6 00 |
| 400 | | John Reed | 6 00 |
| | | WALKER TOWNSHIP. | |
| 433 | | John Erskin | 6 00 |
| 218 | 107 | Robert Asque | 3 20 |
| 433 | | John Erskine | 6 60 |
| | | LEMAR TOWNSHIP. | |
| 163 | | C. Michaelfolder | 3 50 |
| 205 | | Aaron Musgrave | 3 60 |
| 333 | 40 | Caspner Shaffner | 5 40 |
| | | PATTON TOWNSHIP | |
| 350 | | William Bradford | 5 47 |
| 200 | | James Irvin | 3 80 |
| 400 | 180 | Ab'm Morrow | 6 00 |
| | | HOWARD TOWNSHIP. | |
| 141 | | Thomas Huff | 92 |
| 153 | | part of John Miller | 1 08 |
| | | SPRING | |
| 419 | 10 | John Smith, jr. joining Tho Johnston | 5 25 |

## NOTICE.

The County Collectors of Centre County, are once more earnestly requested to settle off their duplicates at the April court; those who are in arrears will be positively put to cost, unless paid. The state of the funds warrant it.

P. CAMBRIDGE, Treas'r.

Bellefonte, March 25. 1822

## *Bank Note Exchange.*

IN PHILADELPHIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Branches, | ½ ct. dis. |
| Boston, | 1 do |
| New-Hampshire, | 2 do |
| Connecticut, | 1 do |
| New-York City banks | par |
| New-York country notes | 1 to 5 dis |
| *New-Jersey.* | |
| Trenton, | 1 dis |
| Mount Holly, | par |
| Cumberland, | do |
| Newark, | do |
| Brunswick Bank, | do |
| Sussex Bank, | do |
| State Bank at Trenton, | do |
| At Elizabethtown | do |
| At Morristown | do |
| At Patterson | do |
| At Brunswick | do |
| *Pennsylvania.* | |
| Philadelphia notes, | par |
| Germantown | do |
| Easton Bank, | do |
| Camden | do |
| Chester county Bank, | do |
| West Chester | do |
| Montgomery county Bank, | do |
| Northampton Bank, | do |
| Farmers Bank, Lancaster, | do |
| Harrisburg Bank | do |
| Far. Bank Bucks co. | do |
| BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT. | |
| Reading, | 3 |
| Old Bank of Carlisle, | 2 |
| New Hope Bridge, | 1 |
| Bank at Milton, | 15 |
| Chambersburg, | 2 |
| Little York, | 2 |
| Gettysburg, | 2 |
| Swatara Bank, | 2 |
| Pittsburg Notes, | 1 |
| Centre Bank | 20 |
| Columbia bridge com. | 2 |
| Greensburg | 10 |
| Brownsville | 10 |
| All the rest of Pennsylvania | |

# The Patriot.

Eloquence the soul, song charms thesense'

BELLEFONTE, March 1822,


## SELECTED.

*From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.*

### TO ALBERTO THE AUTHOR OF "FILL ME THE WINE CUP—NO."

O pledge to me the bowl,
No! poison lurks below;
It tears, it wrings the soul;
It fosters every woe.

'Tis true the bowl can heal
The heart oppress'd with care,
But ah! the wounds we feel
The bowl can ne'er repair.

O pledge to me the bowl,
NO! never will I sip;
Where tides of anguish roll,
And burn the parched lip.

The lightning's flash—its rays
Serves but to blind our eyes;
Serves but to lead astray
From virtue's sacred prize.

O! pledge—no more—the bowl,
Its waves I dare not seek,
For tears of anguish, stroll
In silence down my cheeks.

The bowl *may* grant repose,
To some—but not to me;
Ah no! its numerous woes
Swell through—ETERNITY!

ORVILLE.

*From the Herald*

### SPRING.

The winter at length has gone past,
The spring with a welcome's returning—
How many's sustained the blast—
How many is left cloth'd in mourning?

O, come thou sweet muse to my desk,
Assist in these strains of reflection—
My pen is too weak for the task—
My song will be left in dejection.

Shall *we* pass round the bumper with glee,
Because the spring month's now commences?
Because the red robbins we see,
Sit thick on the trees and the fences?

Ah! no let us bury the bowl—
And dress us in suits of deep mourning,
For some of our friends in death's cold
Who rest to eternity's morning!

Come quick, pleasant May, come with speed;
The robes of thy beauty put on,
We'll walk forth to view the flocks feed
Or carelessly stray o'er the lawn.

If the *wintry* frowns of the Lord,
His saints, (through misconduct) do bring;
How pleasant the joy it affords,
T' receive *His* mild countenance of *spring*?

F.

A Scotchman and an Irishman were sleeping at an inn together. The weather being rather warm, the Scotchman put his leg out of bed. A person seeing him in this situation, gently fixed a spur on Sawneys heel, who drawing his leg into bed, so disturbed his companion, that he exclaimed, "Arrah, my dear honey, have care, for my shoul you have fractured the skull-boon of my shin with those nails of yours I belaiv." The Scotchman being sound asleep, but restless in his dreams, till scratching poor Teague, till his patience being quite spent, he succeeded in rousing Sawney; who not a little surprised at finding a spur on his heel loudly exclaimed, "the hostler has ta'en off my boots last night, and left on the spur."

A duel between two gentlemen of colour, Cesar and Pompey, lately took place. At the first fire the bullet grazed Pompey's chin, and lodged in his pudding (within an inch of his cambric handkerchiefs, and a stocking, completely broke the force of the ball. At the second fire, Cesar was struck in the shin, which cut the ball in two, without other injury to the *gentlemen of honor*. The gentlemen seconds, Quomba and Cuffee then interfered, and led them back in trumph to Dinah, who had been the unhappy cause of the battle.

A little girl, the daughter of the proprietor of a coal mine, after attentively listening to an account given her of hell by her father, who said it was a place where the devil perpetually roasted sinners at an immense fire, exclaimed, "O papa, have you interest enough with the devil to get him to take his coals of you?"

Two English, noblemen, on their travels arriving in Paris, put up at a house in which a German Count had lately died and then laid a corpse. In the middle of the night, one of the two not being able to sleep, and growing weary of his bed, arose in order to amuse himself in the kitchen, where he heard some people talking. He had diverted himself for some time, when, being willing to return from whence he came, he again went up stairs; but instead of entering his own chamber, went into that of the deceased Count, over whose head had been thrown a cloth. The Englishman, after having put out his candle, laid down boldly by the defunct;—when creeping as close to him as possible, in order to warm himself, and finding his bed fellow colder than he, began to mutter—What the d——l is the matter, my friend? said he, you are cold as ice. I'll bet any thing, numb as you are, you would have been warm enough, if you had but seen the pretty girls below stairs. Come, come, you may take my word for it, added he, and pulling him by the arm—come, zounds, stir, I'll engage you shall have her for a guinea. While he was holding this fine conversation with the dead, who (detached from the things of this world) did not give himself the trouble of making a reply; his chamber door was opened, which made him raise his head from the pillow to see what was coming in: Judge what must be his surprise, when he saw a servant lighting in a joiner who carried a coffin on his shoulder! He thought at first he had been in a dream; but looking about and seeing the visage of one who had not spoken a word, a visage overspread with a mortal paleness, he made but one jump from the bed into the middle of the chamber. The joiner and maid, immediately persuaded that it was the corpse who, being unwilling to be shut up in the coffin, was now playing its gambols, their legs were unable to move with swiftness proportionable to their fear, and the joiner, maid coffin and candlestick, rolled over each other, from the top of the stairs down into the kitchen. Zounds, what are you all about? cried the landlord:—Is the devil flying away with the dead man? Mercy on us! cried the maid, quite chopfallen, it is rather the dead man flying away with us. I'll be hanged said the joiner, if that dead fellow there has any more occasion for a coffin than I have; why he has got up in the middle of the room, and has just struck up a hornpipe. He has? cried the landlord, taking a light—faith, we'll see that.

When the family were trembling and getting up to follow the master of the house, the Englishman, who had again found his chamber, slipped into bed quite out of breath; and his friend having asked him where he had been, he had just been lying with a dead body—'Sblood! a dead body! it had perhaps the plague cried he, jumping in his turn out of bed, and running to the door to call for a light: The landlord, landlady, and servants, who were passing thro' the gallery, no sooner saw him than they imagined that he was the dead who appeared again, and down they came much faster than they went up, heels over head from top to bottom, with the candlesticks rolling after them; at this confusion, joined with their shrieks and clamors, the Englishman terrified at the hideous noise soon made for his room, and slipped into bed with his companion, without the least fear of honest country priest, who lodged in the inn, got up and appeared, armed with the holy water and a long broom instead of a little brush. He made his aspersions and the conjurations prescribed by the Romish church, and conducted by way of procession, the terrified, trembling people into the chamber of the defunct, who thinking no harm, lay quietly in bed. The priest was instantly regarded as a saint; and they all cried up the miracle of the holy water, which had bound the corpse to its good behaviour, and prevented its being refactory.

In a new raised corpse, a soldier lately observed to his comrade, who was an Irishman, that a corporal was to be dismissed from the regiment. 'Faith and indeed,' replied the Irishman, 'I hope it is the corporal who is so troublesome in our company!' 'What is his name?' replied the other, "Why arrah, dear honey it is *corporal punishment*—to be sure.

As a pretty large number of culprits were one day going to take their last degree at Tyburn, the wife of one of them passed through the crowd and told the sheriff, she had come to see her poor husband executed, and begged that he might be hanged first in the morning as she had a great way to go home.

*A recent Dialogue between a N. York Beau and an Irish Laborer.*

*Beau*—Here you boy, hold my horse,

*Irishman*—Arrah, then, is he hard to hold, Sir?

*Beau*—No! Not very hard.

*Irishman*—Does he take two to hold him?

*Beau*—No.

*Irishman*—Then if he takes but one, you must hold him yourself.

*Benefit of a long Nose.*

"Has O'Blarney come yet?" said one scholar to another, as he entered the academy. No replied the lad, "but I expect him soon, for I just saw his nose coming round the corner."

## AGRICULTURAL.

*From Notices for a farmer—By Judge Peters*

Plough and harrow soddy fields in the fall; and add Lime, harrowed in that season, if it be within your power. In addition to other advantages of this operation you will thereby escape either wholly, or for the most part, the annoyances of the Corn Grubs. In what mode the destruction of the grubs, or the eggs of their parent (be it a Beetle or what it may, for on this subject there are varieties of opinion;) is by these operations accomplished, or their ravages prevented, is subject of laudible curiosity, but the fact of the purpose being achieved is all important; and in numerous instances, incontestably proved. That spring ploughing is generally inefficacious, is too frequently and fatally known. Instances of failure to produce the effect mentioned, by fall ploughing, we have seen adduced. On examination into the facts of some, it is found that the operation has not been performed either well or in due time, and only partially; and in other cases either uncommon grub years, or other peculiar circumstances, have occurred. The great balance of facts is, most assuredly, favorable to this practice and warrants its adoption.

It is so beneficial. in other respects, that it ought to be followed, even without regard to its effect on the grub. Some acute diseases defy common remedies, as dams and mounds, resist common floods; yet yield to extraordinary inundations. Nevertheless medicine, and medical skill, and preventives overflows, should not be set at nought, Nor should any beneficial operation in husbandry be disregarded, because it does not in every instance succeed.

Fall ploughing enables you to plant corn early; and it is better thus to risk spring frosts; which do less injury to your plants. than to the corn fully grown.

It is alledged by several highly respectable farmers, that in holes made near the hills with a pointed stick inconceivable numbers of grubs the information of one who actualily experienced the fact, it appears, that by a ditch dug for the purpose, across a field, the passage of cut-worms from a field which had been destroyed, to one uninjured, was obstructed; and 6 bushels of grubs were collected This would seem indubitably to prove that they are migratory; and to shew the consequences of leaving a part of a field unploughed in the autumn, which affords harbour for grubs, which may from thence wander over the fall ploughed portion. Several Farmers have escaped the, grub, by steeping seed corn in spirits of turpentine; and rolling it in plaster.

Soddy ground should be rolled and well harrowed in the direction of the furrows; after being broken up so deeply, as to place beyond vegetation the sod; and by thus excluding air, and by clean shallow and frequent stirring, so as not to disturb it, to promote its decay without a capacity to grow. The dead fibres (nature's restorative) are thus retained in the soil for appropriate manure. Lime, plaster marle, &c. to co-operate with. The sod left on edge, either dries uselessly, or vegetates, with all its pests.

The roller is too little used; and mistakenly supposed to consolidate too much; whereas it crushes and seperates clods, and loosens the soil. On clay, and heavy ground, the Spiky Roller is best; as it is on all hide bound surfaces—of meadow and mowing grounds particularly; but like all other operations, rolling must be performed judiciously and adopted to soils and circumstances. Few indeed, are the soils, on which it is not highly beneficial.

## NEW INVENTION.

Archimedes Redheifer Fizgigg has the honor to announce to the public, that he has invented a machine of more astonishing powers han any heretofore heard read or thought of. From the many experiments made to ascertain its powers, he selected the following. Having put a living ram into the hopper, he put the machine into operation, and in a few minutes, there were ground out from it, a hat, surtout coat, waistcoat, a pair of pantaloons, pair of boots, two powder horns, four quarters of mutton, dressed in various ways, head and pluck, dressed both plain and turtle fashion, 15 pounds sausages, 10 pounds candles, a leather apron and other articles. The machine is propelled by perpetual motion.

An Irishman, recommending an excellent milch cow, declared that she would give milk year after year without having calves, because it ran in the breed, as she came of a cow, that never had a calf.

A tar during the embargo, being forced from salt water, went into the country and hired himself to a farmer. He was immediately set to ploughing with a yoke of oxen and an old mare called Jin. The sailor being wholly unacquainted with the management of the racks; sheets and bowlines of his old mare and oxen, in his first attempt to put about, missed stays, and by turning the yoke, threw Jin and the oxen all down in a heap together.—Jack, frightened with the confusion bawled out for help. The farmer asked, "What is the matter?" Matter matter enough my conscience," replied the sailor, "the larboard ox has got on the starboard side—old Jin has got foul of the rigging and they are all going to the devil stern foremost."

*A Clerical Anecdote.*—It is related of an incumbant in the county of York, that he had precisely *twelve written sermons*, for edification and comfort of his parishoners. which were pretty generally delivered in orderly rotation, in the course of the year. On being remonstrated with by some of his hearers with all due submission, for having *preached the same sermon to them, and from the same text*, on the preceeding sunday, he vindicated himself. with his wonted simplicity, by declaring that he was sure that he had *laid them right*, but supposed his wife *must have shuffled them.*

Sir Charles Weger, was seized with a fever while upon a cruize. He was blooded and blistered. The doctor then recommended a few bolusses and pills. "No, no, avast there," says the old seaman, batter my hulk, if you please, but by Jove you shan't board me."

### A FOP.

An illiterate coxcomb going one day to the Taylor's after a pair of breeches repremanded him for not putting a Fop into them. "A FOP!"